

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## AMERICAN.

BOSTON, 20.—The Boston wool transactions of the present week show some falling off from the large business of the two previous weeks, but the trade has been good, the sales comprising upwards of 2,000,000 lbs., with the prospect of a good demand for the present. There is no change in the prices. All grades are held firm, and holders are free sellers at current rates. There is a little more inquiry for fine fleeces and a good demand for combing and delaine fleeces. Pulled wools are very quiet, the sales comprise: Ohio No. 1, X and XX, at 36 @ 30. Michigan 32 @ 36. Wisconsin, 36 New York, 33 1-3 Heavy Vermont X, 31, washed combing and delaine, 40 @ 45, unwashed combing and delaine, 25 @ 32. Texas 17 1/2 @ 27, scoured 46 @ 78. Super and X pulled 30 @ 40. The transactions in California have been the largest for some weeks, comprising 576,000 lbs. of spring at 18 @ 31, and 45,000 lbs. of fall at 17 @ 21; in all 621,000 lbs. Business, however, has been largely confined to one house, whose sales the past week have been 423,000 lbs. of northern spring wool at from 28 1/2 to 30.

## DEADWOOD, 20.

The Bear Paw Mountains gold excitement is carrying many restless gold seekers from Deadwood. A band of 20 men left yesterday for the new Eldorado.

ST. LOUIS, 20.—While the heated term is by no means abated, it may be safely said that the worst is not only passed, but there is every reason to believe that there will be but little fatality from this on. The total deaths, week ending 6 p. m., are 386, of which 135 are from the effects of heat, and 124 children under 5 years of age. In the corresponding week of last year the total deaths were 109. The mercury still ranges from 2 to 23 degrees higher than yesterday. At two o'clock the thermometer marked 99 degrees.

NEW ORLEANS, 20.—In reply to a letter from John Ray, attorney for Hon. John Sherman, to the chairman of the sub-committee to investigate the alleged election frauds in Louisiana, is the following:

## New Orleans.

Sir.—In reply to your communication, without date, delivered some days ago, in which, as the attorney of Hon. John Sherman, you submit to the sub-committee, of which I am chairman, the written request first presented by him to the Hon. C. N. Potter, chairman of the committee at Washington, that certain witnesses, whose names were thereto appended, be summoned to testify on the question of intimidation in the parishes of East and West Feliciana, in the State of Louisiana, I have the honor to say that the same has been considered by the sub-committee, and I am directed to inform you that they are now ready to furnish subpoenas for any or all of the 93 witnesses whose names are appended to the written request of Mr. Sherman, and any other that he or you may desire to have called to testify with reference to the matter of intimidation in the parishes named.

I am further directed to say that it is the purpose of this sub-committee to afford the fullest facility for the taking of any testimony upon this subject that may be had on the one side or the other.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. STENGER.

To John Ray, attorney for John Sherman.

The letter of Mr. Sherman, mentioned in Ray's communication, has already been printed. The action of the sub-committee is not antagonistic to that of the full committee, because the full committee has never passed on Sherman's request other than to defer and refer it to the sub-committee here. The sub-committee, however, acted for itself, it having been recognized by the attorney of Sherman who, in the name of his client, demanded action thereon.

Several witnesses before the Potter committee, to-day, recanted their affidavits of fraud in Feliciana parish and their testimony before the Howe committee, saying these statements were made for political effect at the instance of others.

BUFFALO, 20.—The hot weather is driving the residents out of town. Every berth on the 15 Lake Superior boats is engaged.

LEAVENWORTH, 30.—The Nez Perces prisoners were removed from their camp, yesterday, to the Fort Leavenworth Railway depot, where they spent the night previous to their removal. They will be put on board a special train tomorrow morning and taken to their home near Baxter Springs.

BALTIMORE, 20.—There were 12 cases of sunstroke here, to-day, one fatal. Two of those affected yesterday, Balthasar Salz and Mrs. Sophia Miller, have died.

CHICAGO, 20.—The Tribune's St. Louis special says: A fatal case of yellow fever occurred in this city yesterday. The party is named Percy O. Bannon, a boy who has been acting as second clerk on the steamer *Commonwealth*. The fever was contracted in a West Indian ship while in New Orleans. The two best physicians in the city failed to bring him out, and he was seized with black vomit on Thursday, which proved fatal.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The Indian agent at the Umatilla agency having telegraphed that many friendly Indians have lost their stock, crops and provisions, and that he had issued his private cattle to them, and asking that some arrangements be made to feed them soon, or they will either starve or steal, Acting Indian Commissioner Leeds immediately replied: "Purchase supplies absolutely necessary not to exceed \$3,000; issue vouchers."

The commission to negotiate with the Utes in Colorado with a view to their removal to the northern part of that state will meet at Fort Garland on the 25th instant, en route to the southern Ute agency, thence to Los Pinos and the White river. The commission consists of General Edward Hatch, U. S. A., William Stickney, of the board of Indian commissioners, and N. C. McFarland, of Topeka, Kansas.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., 21.—During a heavy storm, to-day, Miss Julia Phoe and Mrs. George Byers were killed by lightning.

WASHINGTON, 21.—A statement published here to-day, that Franklin Philip, who was, until recently, chief clerk in the office of Navy Paymaster Cunningham, at San Francisco, had, in adjusting his accounts in that office, misused a certain amount of government funds, but that his principal paid the deficiency out of his own pocket, and the government thereby suffers no loss.

NEW YORK, 21.—James Bennett is in communication with the Navy Department regarding his arctic exploration, and proposes converting the yacht *Damascus* into a screw steamer, and sending her to the North Pole by way of Spitzbergen, asking only that the Navy Department furnish officers, men and provisions for the voyage. The *Jeannette*, which Mr. Bennett has fitted out for the Arctic Seas by way of Behring Straits, is now on her way to San Francisco.

BALTIMORE, 21.—There were six cases of sunstroke, to-day, none fatal.

DEFIANCE, Ohio, 21.—This evening at 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in Numan's livery stable, and at this hour, 12.30, is still raging, having already destroyed seven buildings. The fire is now beyond control of the firemen and Fort Wayne and Napoleon have been telegraphed to for engines, which are now on the way here. It is impossible to ascertain the loss to-night.

ALBANY, 21.—A cyclone struck North Albany, to-day, sweeping through West Albany, unroofing houses, scattering contents of lumber yards, and destroying cattle pens. The gas works were badly damaged that North Albany is in total darkness to-night. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

ST. LOUIS, 21.—The weather, to-day, is very much cooler than any day for two weeks past, the mercury ranging several degrees lower than it has since the heated term set in. A stiff northwest breeze has prevailed all day, cooling and invigorating the atmosphere to a delightful degree, and St. Louis has returned almost to her normal condition. Only three heat cases were treated at the dispensary, to-day, and at this writing no outside cases have been reported.

ST. PAUL, 21.—Dispatches to the *Pioneer Press*, from the heaviest wheat growing counties, represent a probable loss to the crop from rains and hot weather of 20 to 40 per cent.

CHICAGO, 22.—A fire broke out, last night, in the planing mill owned by W. E. Frost & Co., on

Sixteenth and Clark Streets, which was totally destroyed. An elevator, owned by Howe and McMullin, of Boston, was also burned, but as it was empty, the loss upon it will not exceed \$8,000; the loss on the mill from \$12,000 to \$15,000, insured \$8,000. Some freight cars and telegraph poles were also burned, and a few of the surrounding buildings scorched.

ASHLAND, Ky., 22.—The boat brings news that the town of Catlettsburg is all burned up. All the hotels and business houses in the square are burning now. It is thought that it will burn about six squares before stopping. About five squares are burned to the ground now.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 20.—In the speech of Gladstone at the dinner Saturday night, he powerfully attacked the manner in which the people had lately been governed. No despotic government in Europe would have dared to do what this cabinet had done, accepting such responsibilities unknown to the people. He criticized the treaty of Berlin whereby England consented to replace, under the despotic rule of Russia, Bessarabia, which belonged to free Roumania. Russia retains her claim to the heavy indemnity which she can always make a pretext for war. At the same time the treaty destroys the integrity and independence of Turkey. With regard to the convention with Turkey, only one epithet is possible, namely, an insane covenant. None of the great English statesmen of the past 40 years would have signed it. It is to our shame, a convention of absurdity and duplicity; it is odious to every valuable feeling of the country and has alienated the friendship of all foreign powers. England has sold Bessarabia to Russia, the brave Montenegrins' conquests to Austria's jealousy and selfishness, the Greeks to Turkey, and, lastly, Turkey to herself.

Beaconsfield's has had his ovation. There is no doubt of his present popularity, and if the new elections are ordered he will probably be overwhelmingly sustained in his eastern policy. Still, there is a strong undercurrent of dissatisfaction among a large class of thinking men, who hold his successes in the east in negotiations more brilliant than solid. Not a few hold with Goldwin Smith that the result was diplomatic villainy. The only real gain for England in the treaty with Turkey, by which Cyprus was obtained, is found by them in the fact that it saved the prestige of England in the east from the utter destruction in which the Berlin settlement alone would have involved it. As a means of saving the prestige the work is commended as one of necessity and will be defended, but it cannot be justly claimed as a triumph of diplomacy or statesmanship. These suggestions are interesting as foreshadowing the probable future position of English liberals.

LONDON, 21.—The latest news from Bosnia is unsatisfactory. It is feared that the orthodox Slavs and Muslims will forcibly resist the Austrians. The Turkish authorities encourage the demonstrations against occupation.

Negotiations at Vienna do not progress. In any case it is thought the bands of semi-brigands in the Bosnian hills will harass the Austrians whether organized resistance is made or not. With these possibilities in view the Austrian preparations are very elaborate, as the slightest check might have disastrous moral consequences.

The militia reserve will be disbanded after July 31. July 28th has been fixed as the date for the entrance of the Austrian forces into Bosnia, whether the Turks object or not.

PARIS, 21.—The miners' strike at Anzili continues, efforts to settle the differences having failed. There have been some arrests for picketing, but the strikers are generally quiet. Other labor troubles are reported at Bordeaux, Marseilles and St. Etienne, but they are of an insignificant character.

The amphitheatre for bull fighting and five houses in Mont de Maisan have been destroyed by fire.

ROME, 21.—A democratic meeting in favor of the annexation of South Tyrol to Italy was held to-day. Twenty-five hundred persons were present. Menotti Garibaldi,

son of the General, presided. Letters and telegrams expressing sympathy with the movement, from Gen. Garibaldi and Signor Saffi Campanella and others were read.

A resolution was adopted condemning the violation by the congress of Berlin of the principle of nationalities and popular sovereignty. The meeting was orderly but somewhat noisy. A demonstration was made in the evening, with shouts of "Long live Trieste!" The authorities posted troops around the Corso and issued a summons against demonstrators.

LONDON, 22.—A Vienna dispatch states General Philippovich left Vienna on Saturday night after repeated conference with Andrassy and the Emperor. The object of his departure is doubtless to see that everything is ready. The Turkish plenipotentiaries have not given notice of the receipt of the instructions awaited by them from the Porte. However, they have abandoned the idea of retarding the occupation until after the ratification of the treaty of Berlin, and of exacting conditions not contained therein. It is understood that Austria has drawn up a project of a convention relative to occupation, which has been communicated to the Turkish plenipotentiaries. The hope of an amicable settlement is by no means relinquished, notwithstanding the delay of the receipt of the instructions.

Special dispatches from Rome say 4,000 people were present at the annexation meeting there, yesterday. Some accounts represent that the principal object of the meeting was a republican demonstration. In the evening a demonstration was made before the Austrian embassy. Gen. Garibaldi telegraphed as follows, to the meeting: "Enslaved people have a right to revolt. Men of Trieste take to the mountains." The ministerial journals of Vienna warn Italy that it is dangerous to play with fire.

A reliable report from Vienna, declares: That Austria has resolved to take timely precautions against any Italian aggressions.

It is reported that 100 Bashi Bazarouk raiders were killed and wounded in Dalmatia.

A special from Vienna reports that General Philippovich had a conference with Metemmet Ali, which came to no result.

Count Zichy, the Austrian ambassador at Constantinople, through direct communications elicited from the Porte, that even if the present negotiations should fall through, the Austrians will not be actively opposed in Bosnia.

A Constantinople dispatch says: An international commission, to inquire into the Rhodope insurrection, started for that district yesterday, via Adrianople.

Layard, the British ambassador at Constantinople, has received information that when the Russian Cossacks fired upon the English man-of-war boat near the Gulf of Saros, on the 17th inst., there was no officer near them, and also that the English sailors who had been arrested were released as soon as they were brought before an officer.

The *Times*, commenting on the Marquis of Hartington's resolution in the House of Commons, on Friday last, says: The liberals cannot be blind to the fact that, with the exception of a small but noisy faction, which clamored for ever, and brought Turkey to the brink of ruin by the folly of its counsels, the great mass of the people are prepared to give a sufficient if not an enthusiastic assent to the decrees of the Berlin congress. I rashly encountered the government might be tempted to take advantage of that popular favor and by a dissolution of Parliament increase the strength of the majority.

The *Times* also sharply criticizes Gladstone for assuming the right to arrange a liberal campaign, which is the business of the party leading, and Gladstone says he is not one of these. "If," says the *Times*, "he were bent on completing the ruin of his party, he could scarcely attain that purpose better than by driving them into a contest for which they are at present unprepared."

Referring to Gladstone's personal authority in the country, the *Times* says: The shaken confidence of the entire nation is not to be restored in an instant; nor can it be charmed back by the most brilliant declamatory effects.

Grasshoppers.—Grasshoppers are very numerous in the farm lots, immediately south of the City.

## OPENINGS FOR CAPITAL.

Through the courtesy of Professor Barfoot we present the following for the consideration of capitalists who wish to make a profitable investment, and at the same time develop the resources of the Territory and find employment for the laborer:

GUNNISON, May 27, 1878.

Dear Brother.—As it seems that you take an interest in home industry, I take the liberty to add my letter to you of the 8th inst.

If, at the present time, there is anything that will, or can encourage capitalists to invest in home industries, outside of their own block, town or county, or even there, it is my humble opinion that they will rarely do it, without being pretty sure of striking a gold or silver mine in digging the foundation for the factory buildings.

Our capitalists mostly speculate in merchandizing, and do what they can to encourage importation, effecting a continued drain on the people's strength. These means, from a view of state economy, are applied like the means of the prodigal son.

Within my acquaintance, in this country, there is, at least, 40 per cent. of the population who ought to be occupied by something else than farming, in order to sustain ourselves as a people. For want of such occupation, farmers' produce is as a drug in the market; and on this account people go to the mine, trade, freight, and traffic, to make a living, partaking of the corruption there, as they have done years past.

The Lord will bring forth the necessary means to redeem Zion. We must keep our people at home. It is a pity that our people should be under the necessity of going to the Gentiles to obtain occupation, while we, in our blind folly, sustain thousands of Gentiles manufacturing what we could manufacture ourselves. It is selfishness versus common sense; ignorance versus progressive measures.

On account of our Babylonian traditions, we can easier be moved upon by money than by the duties we owe to Zion through sacrifice. By paying money in wages to your brethren, you can direct their labor easier for the good of Zion than by appealing to their patriotism. We are still more apt to want to enjoy the fruits of our labor directly—to get our wages, i. e. money, Saturday night—than in hope and faith to work for future enjoyment through sacrifice to-day. Hence, to-day, it would not be convenient to have money in the country, with which to pay the "directed" labor in the cause of Zion.

But how can we do it, when our capitalists, to a great extent, are working directly for an opposite result. We might call it suicide commercially. The efforts in this direction have been so characteristically persistent as to warrant the expression to be a "trick of the devil."

To establish a co-operative institution by shares, for the purpose of refining alum, ochre, gypsum, salt, etc., we will probably join our co-operative farm, with an area of about 1,000 acres of good farming land, and on which is already in running order a salt boiler, capable to turn out 400 tons of fine salt yearly.

The salt bluffs are two miles distant from the farm; the ochre bluffs four miles; the alum rock twelve miles; gypsum four miles; the kaolin seven miles; the white quartz about the same distance; and feldspar in the neighborhood of the kaolin.

The farm mentioned will raise the sugar beet, the tobacco, and the hemp for these branches of industry.

To commence with, on a small scale, I judge it will take about \$25,000 to start these enterprises.

The capital stock of the co-operative farm mentioned, with house machinery, implements, salt boilers, etc. amounts to about \$12,000.

Now here is an inviting chance for our capitalists who have the redemption of Zion at heart.

If you will please have this read before the Desert Agricultural and Manufacturing Society you will greatly oblige,

Your brother in the gospel,

C. A. MADSEN.

P. S.—In connection with the rope factory and hemp raising, we will raise the flax, if for nothing